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Criminal Law—Corpus Delicti.—That the identity of a corpse found partly consumed in a fire may, for the purpose of proving the corpus delicti in a prosecution for murder, be established by circumstantial evidence, such as the size of the remains, and the finding, at and near the spot where the body was found, of articles known to have belonged to a person who is alleged to have been killed, is held, in *State v. Barnes* (Or.) 7 L.R.A.(N.S.) 181, the weight and sufficiency of the evidence for that purpose being for the jury to determine.

Injunctions—Erection, Maintenance or Removal of Fences or Gates.—The jurisdiction of equity of a suit to restrain repeated acts of trespass upon plaintiff's dooryard for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a fence there, under its power to prevent a multiplicity of inadequate actions at law for trespass, is sustained in *Miller v. Hoeschler* (Wis.) 7 L.R.A.(N.S.) 49. An elaborate note to this case reviews the other authorities on injunction to compel or prevent the erection, maintenance, or removal of fences or gates.

Life Insurance—Suicide.—The exclusion of suicide as a defense in suits on policies of life insurance, unless such suicide was contemplated at the time application was made for the policy, is held, in *Whitfield v. Aetna L. Ins. Co.* Advance Sheets U. S. 1907, p. 578, to be a legitimate exertion of power by the state.

Criminal Law—Right to Photograph Accused.—The right to take a photograph of a person who is accused, but not yet convicted, of crime, for the purpose of placing it in the rogues' gallery, is denied in *Schulman v. Whitaker* (La.) 7 L.R.A.(N.S.) 274, where the picture is not necessary for identification of the person or for detection of crime.

Criminal Law—Attempts to Commit Suicide.—An attempt to commit suicide is held, in *May v. Pennell* (Me.) 7 L.R.A.(N.S.) 286, not to be a crime, in the absence of a statute making it such, or making suicide a crime.

Garage “Offensive to the Neighborhood.”—A proposed garage, designed to accommodate about one hundred and twenty-five automobiles of large type, to be used in part for a repair shop and supplied with a large portable forge, and in which demonstration cars are to be kept, with demonstrators to run them, is a building “offensive to the neighborhood for dwelling houses” within such a restriction contained in a deed. Such is the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in *Evans v. Foss*, 80 Northeastern Reporter, 587.